REMARKS

In response to the Office Action dated August 2, 2007, claim 1 has been amended, claims 7-17 have been canceled and new claim 18 has been added. Claims 1, 3-6, 18 and 19 are pending in the application.

In paragraph 7 on page 4 of the Office Action, claim 17 was rejected under § 103(b) as being unpatentable over Holt in view of Heus.

In paragraph 8 on page 5 of the Office Action, claims 1, 3-7 and 12 were rejected under § 103(b) as being unpatentable over Holt in view of Mueller and Agassi.

In paragraph 9 on page 10 of the Office Action, claims 9-11 were rejected under § 103(b) as being unpatentable over Holt in view of Heus and Agassi and further in view of Chiba..

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection, but in the interest of expediting prosecution have amended claims to more particularly distinguish the invention over the cited reference.

Holt discloses an OOP printing interface. Holt discloses that a processor manipulates the printable information received from an application to change the format of the printed output. Thus, while Holt suggests the use of page descriptors and the calculation of page breaks, Holt fails to disclose the defining print page-preparation classes as recited in the independent claims. In addition, Holt fails to disclose, teach or suggest an interface for hosting paginating control elements for each content type and a set of user-definable methods utilizing the user-definable classes to arrange co-pagination of object types.

Holt is completely silent as to co-pagination of object types. Further, Holt fails to mention hosting paginating control elements for each content type described above. Rather, Holt merely suggests changing the format of the printed output, e.g., changing the size of content.

De Heus fails to overcome the deficiencies of Holt. De Heus merely discloses using a sequence of sorting operations to sort and position items based on specific parameters relating to the size, shape, type and page format rules. The sorting operations are performed on the input data in sequential phases. Accordingly, de Heus accomplishes pagination using sorting operations that apply rules on the size, shape and permitted page position of items in successive cycles. The content of each item is not the subject of any rule or sorting in this process.

Nevertheless, de Heus fails to disclose, teach or suggest the defining print page-preparation classes as recited in the independent claims. In addition, de Heus fails to disclose, teach or suggest an interface for hosting paginating control elements for each content type and a set of user-definable methods utilizing the user-definable classes to arrange co-pagination of object types. As with Holt, de Heus is completely silent as to co-pagination of object types. Further, de Heus fails to mention hosting paginating control elements for each content type described above.

Mueller fails to overcome the deficiencies of Holt and de Heus. Mueller merely discloses concepts generally associated with Object Oriented Programming. However, Mueller fails to disclose anything specific regarding defining print page-preparation classes and their use in paginating different content types.

Agassi fails to overcome the deficiencies of Holt, de Heus and Mueller. Agassi merely describes supplemental content logic that governs an examination of content metadata associated with individual elements of a primary article.
Primary media assets includes primary content having individual elements and primary content metadata. The primary content metadata may include the individual elements and a characterization of the individual elements.

However, Agassi fails to disclose defining print page-preparation classes as recited in the independent claims. In addition, Agassi fails to disclose, teach or suggest an interface for hosting paginating control elements for each content type and a set of user-definable methods utilizing the user-definable classes to arrange co-pagination of object types. As with Holt and de Heus, Agassi is completely silent as to co-pagination of object types. Further, Agassi fails to mention hosting paginating control elements for each content type described above.

Rather, Agassi merely discloses a pagination engine that is operable to aggregate a primary article and a supplemental article into personalized content. A content-type selector determines which articles are consistent, or can be made to be consistent, with a particular media.

Chiba fails to overcome the deficiencies of Holt, de Heus, Mueller and Agassi. Chiba merely describes re-distributing storage capacity between two storage areas of the compressed print data storage unit and bitmap data storage unit, according to printing status signals, such as resolution, paper size, warm-up status of an engine, previous frequency of use, transfer speed and the like. Print resolution and paper size are determined using header information of the leading page of the print data. The print

resolution and paper size of the print target is then determined according to this information. The result of this determination is provided to data storage capacity management unit.

However, Chiba fails to disclose defining print page-preparation classes as recited in the independent claims. In addition, Chiba fails to disclose, teach or suggest an interface for hosting paginating control elements for each content type and a set of user-definable methods utilizing the user-definable classes to arrange co-pagination of object types. As with Holt, de Heus, Mueller and Agassi, Chiba is completely silent as to co-pagination of object types. Further, Chiba fails to mention hosting paginating control elements for each content type described above.

Thus, Holt, de Heus, Mueller and Agassi, and Chiba, alone or in combination, fail to disclose, teach or suggest the invention as defined in independent claims 1, 18 and 19.

Dependent claims 3-6 are also patentable over the references, because they incorporate all of the limitations of the corresponding independent claims 1. Further dependent claims 3-6 recite additional novel elements and limitations. Applicants reserve the right to argue independently the patentability of these additional novel aspects. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that dependent claims 3-6 are patentable over the cited references.

On the basis of the above amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the claims are in immediate condition for allowance. Accordingly, reconsideration of this application and its allowance are requested.

If a telephone conference would be helpful in resolving any issues concerning this communication, please contact Attorney for Applicant, David W. Lynch, at 865-273-2135.

Respectfully submitted,

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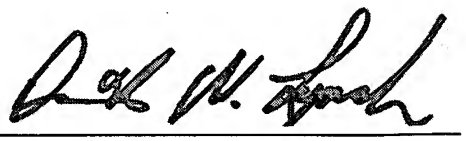
By: 

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